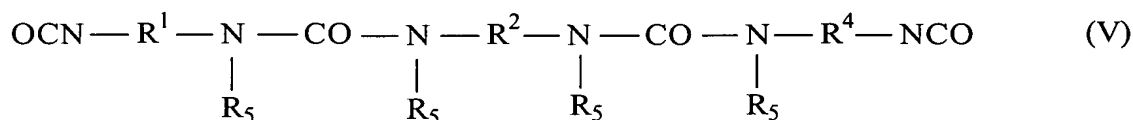


R<sup>3</sup>: 5- or 6-membered cycloalkyl radical in which up to three carbon atoms are optionally substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl groups and one or two ring carbon atoms are optionally substituted by direct attachment of oxygen of an oxygen containing functional group or a tertiary nitrogen atom substituted by two C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl groups;

a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl radical in which one hydrogen atom of the radical is substituted by a 5- or 6-membered cycloalkyl radical in which up to three ring carbon atoms are optionally substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl groups and one or two ring carbon atoms are optionally substituted by direct attachment of oxygen of an oxygen containing functional group or a tertiary nitrogen atom substituted by two C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl groups; or

a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl radical substituted by a pyrrolidone group or a morpholine group, wherein bonding of the two heterocyclic groups to the alkyl radical occurs through the ring nitrogen atom of each group;

– diisocyanates of the formula (V)



In which the radicals R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> may have the following meanings:

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>: the meaning indicated for R<sup>1</sup> in formula (I),

R<sup>5</sup>: 2 of the total of 4 radicals are hydrogen and the other two radicals are a radical of the formula (VI)